

ANGLO-FRENCH LINES HOLD FIRMLY BEFORE ALL GERMAN ATTACKS

several prisoners and killed a number of the enemy, were carried out in the neighborhood of Achille and Hellebeke.

The general situation, as described by Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, is that the main movement of fresh enemy troops and others that are moderately fresh continues to be toward the zone between the Somme and Montdidier. North of the Somme the British have succeeded in stabilizing the line for the time being.

There has been a considerable increase in the artillery fire against the British positions at Passchendaele and on the Goebert ridge, in Belgium, northeast of Ypres. The correspondent says that the Germans are committed so heavily to the present battlefront that it is not easy to believe they will try an offensive elsewhere.

BRITISH STORM GERMAN POSITIONS.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 2 (Associated Press).—The British stormed strongly held German positions in a wood along the Luce River yesterday. When the enemy withdrew, after sharp fighting, he left the ground strewn with his dead.

The Germans shelled the wood heavily after it was occupied by the British and organized two counter attacks for the purpose of retaking it. Both were caught in the British artillery barrage and broken.

GERMANS CONCENTRATE FORCES FOR AN ATTACK NEAR ALBERT

Drive South of the Somme Is Slackening, and the Enemy Is Being Hampered by Rain in Movement of Artillery.

LONDON, April 2.—Reports from the front show that on this, the thirteenth day of the battle, the German drive is slackening everywhere, but there are indications that the German High Command is concentrating great masses of troops in the region of Albert.

The latest move of the Germans is believed to presage an attempt to work down toward Amiens by coming down the Valley of the Ancle and by attacking from the southwest.

The next phase of the battle, which is expected to be a German attack in force in this direction, will find large numbers of American troops in action, both acting as a separate army, under Gen. Pershing, and as units in the Franco-British forces.

There have been intense German attacks on a twenty-five mile front, from just south of the Somme to the tip of the greatest salient at Montdidier. Villages and woods changed hands many times, but the Allies always maintained the supremacy. British cavalry took part in the fighting and by a brilliant charge, such as was expected could never occur again under modern battle conditions, drove the enemy back.

The net changes in the line, however, were the slightest since the offensive began. Apparently the Germans are handicapped by their great losses and by their inability to bring up their heavy artillery because of the constantly increasing rain, which has turned the ground into a quagmire.

ALL BRITAIN LAUDS AMERICA FOR RUSHING TROOPS TO BATTLE

U. S. Soldiers Will Fight as Units of the British and French Armies Until They Are Fully Trained.

LONDON, April 2.—The decision to place American units in brigades with French and British battalions for immediate participation in the fighting on the western front is greeted by the morning newspapers as a historic action.

"The part played by President Wilson in the deliberations which ended in the decision," says the Daily News, "will not be forgotten by those people of Europe which already owe so much to his strong and resourceful statesmanship."

"The fine spirit shown by the United States throughout this crisis," the Chronicle says, "has been the source of utmost encouragement and moral support to her Allies in Europe. Nowhere has the lesson of Brest-Litovsk been more clearly read than in America and nowhere is the absolute need of defeating Imperial Germany more distinctly realized."

"It proves," says the Daily Express, "that America is in the war for victory, and it is additional evidence of President Wilson's idealistic statesmanship."

"The spirit in which this measure has been taken by America," declares the Morning Post, "deserves, as it will receive, the fullest recognition both in France and this country, and that it will have its weight in Germany too we cannot doubt."

"It seals the bond of brotherhood which unites the European Allies with the United States," says the Times, "in the common cause of civilization. This distribution of a portion of its units, even though expedient, will be only temporary and implies a spirit of chivalrous sacrifice in the face of staring necessity. It is no mere paper decision because American units already are mingling with our armies in the battle line, and we are confident that the experiment will produce the happiest results."

The official announcement of the disposition of the American troops is as follows:

"As a result of communications which have passed between the Prime Minister and President Wilson; of deliberations between Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Derby, and consultations in France, in which Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss participated, important decisions have been come to by which large forces of trained men in the American Army can be brought to

GERMANS MADE THREE BIG THRUSTS AT ONCE IN DRIVE

Arras, Amiens and Paris Were Their Objectives and All Have Failed So Far.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, April 1 (United Press).

—Checking of the German advance renders possible a statement of the German plans for an offensive. It comprised three great simultaneous thrusts, each along three important highways, toward three railway, industrial and political centres.

While the armies composing the German right wing advanced toward Arras, along the routes through Cambrai and Boulogne, the centre advanced toward Amiens, on routes leading from Bapaume, Vermand and Roye, while the left wing advanced toward Paris over the Montdidier-St. Just road, the Roye-Bethune route, and the Noyon-Compiègne highway.

To date, the German advance is checked along all these routes and the enemy has modified its objectives, aiming merely to capture the railways running southward from Amiens, Orléans and Beauvais.

A gigantic struggle is on between Laasgny and Moreuil for possession of the Amiens railways. The completeness of the check between La Fere and Montdidier is shown by the fact that the Germans are now encircling that portion of their line.

Between Montdidier and Moreuil the Germans are still fighting desperately. The enemy is rebuilding bridges between Ham and St. Quentin.

Armored cars mounting guns aided throughout the Allies' strategic retreat, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. One, returning from a patrol, discovered a three-inch gun. They killed the gunners and hooked up the gun to the armored car, dragging it into the French lines under heavy fire. Others continued fighting during temporary breakdowns until their drivers had again started them.

Prospective soldiers of the classes of 1919, 1920 and 1921 were ordered to evacuate their positions before the German onslaught. They marched to the rear, singing "The Marseillaise" and demanding permission to fight immediately.

French military officials warmly praise the Canadians, whose units are fighting with the French near the junction of the Franco-British lines, and who, with the French, recaptured Moreuil in one of the bloodiest bayonet charges of the entire war.

Moreuil has been retaken and lost twice. One Canadian unit, returning from a broken portion of the British line for the purpose of rejoining the British, arrived before Montdidier. Learning of the critical situation, they again dashed into action, victoriously assisting the French.

NO BULGARIAN TROOPS IN THE BIG OFFENSIVE

American Consul General at Sofia Reports No Men Were Moved to Western Front.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A report to the State Department to-day from American Consul General Murphy at Sofia declared that no Bulgarian troops were moving to the Western Front for the big German offensive.

It has been stated that Bulgarians were fighting in the west alongside Germans and Austrians.

Mr. Murphy's report was dated March 21. It was sent to Washington unadvised.

Whether Bulgarian troops are used on the western front or not is still regarded by officials as comparatively unimportant from a diplomatic point of view.

Greece and Serbia have been anxious for America to include Bulgaria among the nations with which she is at war, since Bulgaria is one of the nations against whom they have more serious grievances.

ARRESTED RUSSIAN SAID TO BE A BOLSHIEVIST AGENT

Accused of Talking Sedition to Munitions Workers at Hastings-on-Hudson.

Officers of the Army Intelligence Bureau, called to investigate labor disturbances among munitions workers employed in and around the plant of the National Cable and Construction Company at Hastings-on-Hudson, arrested to-day a young Russian named Mike Novich, believed to be a Bolshevist agent.

Where Fighting Is the Hottest On the Thirteenth Day of Battle



PERSHING ASSERTS ALLIES' CONDITION VERY FAVORABLE

Plans Speeded to Rush 1,500,000 Troops Quickly to the Fighting Zone.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—All departments of the Government continued to-day the concentration on the problem of providing more speedy transport of American troops to France. For hours yesterday the Super War Council, of which Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Fuel Administrator Garfield, and Food Administrator Hoover are members, conferred with Acting Secretary Crowell, Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff, and other officials.

The possibility was suggested to-day that an Allied naval offensive might be ordered when Gen. Foch begins his counter offensive, which is in immediate prospect. The Navy Department maintains complete silence, but yesterday Secretary Daniels presided over a prolonged meeting of the Council of National Defense.

War Department officials would venture no predictions to-day as to the number of American troops which would be transported to France during this year. The immediate problem, they said, is to get men over there in as large numbers as possible. Given tonnage, it will be easily possible to exceed the 1,500,000 mentioned by Secretary Baker in his statement before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Many divisions of National Guard and National Army troops are prepared to proceed to ports of embarkation at short notice. This is true also of newly organized divisions of regulars.

Despatches to-day from Gen. Pershing contained no reference to the movement of American troops in response to orders issued by Gen. Foch.

Gen. Pershing announced that he would make public at once any despatches received from Gen. Pershing bearing upon the battle.

The American forces, placed absolutely at the disposal of Gen. Foch, will take their orders from him, and it is possible that little information concerning their activities will reach the War Department in advance of press reports approved by the Allied Commander in Chief.

Gen. Pershing's despatch gave the battle line on the evening of March 30, and added:

"After a day of heavy fighting all along the line the situation continues to improve."

The confidence of officials and military men here in the ability of Gen. Foch to hold back the Germans and eventually to force their retirement was strengthened by the press reports to-day. The general feeling among staff officers to-day was that the enemy's drive had spent its force.

Sea Cliff, L. I., Boy Gets British War Cross.

Official notification has been given Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mott of Sea Cliff, L. I., that their son, Joseph Mott Jr., who has been in France since last summer with Company F, 11th Railway Engineers, has been cited for the British War Cross for bravery in carrying to safety comrades who had been gassed during the engagement at Cambrai.

GERMAN GUNNERS POUR SHELLS ON PERSHING'S LINES

Thousands of Projectiles and Gas Missiles Fired Into American Sector.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 2 (Associated Press).—A deluge of gas, shrapnel and high explosive shells fell on portions of the American sector northwest of Toul. For four hours Sunday night and Monday. A number of towns, trenches and roads were targets for the enemy, who began firing before midnight. First one place was "strafed" and then another. At one location alone 4,000 shells, 2,000 of which were gas projectiles, fell.

Toward the end of the shelling the Germans let down a barrage in front of one of the American front line positions.

The American artillery dropped many shells near a truck carrying supplies to an advanced post before the driver abandoned it.

Two American patrols penetrated the enemy lines Sunday night. They found the belts of wire heavily electrified, one reporting that the strands of wire were connected with interrupters, which gave off sparks as a warning to the enemy sentries.

Great activity continues in the rear of the enemy lines. One especially active point is the town of Pannes, at which the American gunners do not shoot because French civilians are still there.

COMPANION OF MME. STORCH REMOVED TO BELLEVUE

Count de Clermont Will Be Guarded There "for Welfare of His Health."

Clad in a bath robe of China silk, the Count Robert de Clermont, companion of the late Mme. Desma Davidovich Storch, was taken to Bellevue Hospital to-day by two United States Secret Service men. He is suffering from gastric trouble and had been detained in his apartments at No. 41 West 54th Street under guard of Federal officers.

The Count was visibly excited, and despite the protests of the police nurse, who accompanied him, raised himself on his elbow and pointing a finger at his custodians said:

"There is no justice in this country. These men came to my apartment this morning, forced their way into my bedroom, handled me roughly and brought me here. I hope God will give me strength to prove my innocence. Just because I knew a woman for six or seven years and I loved her, they think I am not what I am."

The Government officers declined to say why the Count had been removed to the hospital. They said, however, that while the Count was not a prisoner, Secret Service men would watch over him day and night "for the welfare of his health."

1,807 Quarts of Milk in Month Reached New York.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 2.—Raphaela Johanna Aggle, a Holstein in the Napa State Hospital, has broken the world's record for milk production in thirty days. Her record was 2,734 pounds, or 1,807 quarts in a month. The previous high figure was 2,767 pounds.

The production at current prices would total \$293 for the month.

2,900 GAS MASKS RUINED BY SPIES IN ONE FACTORY

Senator Thomas Tells of Discovery; Raises Storm Against Pro-German Workers.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Charges that German spies are interfering with gas masks intended for use in France were made in the Senate to-day by Senator Thomas of Colorado, who declared that in one factory 2,900 out of 5,000 masks were found defective. Even after the defective ones had been discarded, a number later were found packed with those that had passed inspection, he said.

Senator Thomas declared the masks had been damaged by small perforations and asserted the work was done by persons in the factory. He said this is only a sample of the work that is being done by German agents in this country. Senator Thomas declared the United States now faced a serious situation. The German drive, he declared, has not ended.

"Is there any significance in the fact that these labor conditions exist now or is it only a coincidence?" the Colorado Senator asked, referring to the reports of strikes in various parts of the country. He added he believed them to be a part of German propaganda.

"I contend that the man who incites strikes at this time is an enemy of the United States and should be treated as such," Senator Thomas continued. "That is equally true of our proficients."

Declaring that union labor is responsible for the Kansas labor trouble, Senator Reed of Missouri said it will be a "very dark day for organized labor" if it interferes with war industry.

Denouncing the L. W. W., Senator Pomeroy of Ohio said they were a "fertile field" for professional agitators.

GERMANS SEEK TO TRADE FRENCH FOR ALSATIANS

Overtures Are Made to France Through the Papal Secretary of State.

PARIS, April 2.—The Germans have made overtures through the Holy See for the return by France of inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have escaped from those regions, offering in exchange an equal number of civilians from the invaded districts of France.

The Baron wrote a sharp letter, which brought forth an equally spirited rejoinder from Cardinal Gasparri.

BRITISH ROYAL FLYERS TO LEAVE TEXAS FIELDS

Training of Own Aviators and Americans Has Kept Up With Schedule.

PORT WORTH, Tex., April 2.—The British Royal Flying Corps, the general staff of the British Empire, is leaving here since October, will soon start back to Toronto, Canada. The training has been up with the schedule.

The British, thousands strong, came to Fort Worth and shared the three American fields here at the invitation of the United States Government. They have retained charge of the training, even of the Americans, and have directed the aerial gunnery school continuously.

It is not permitted to say how many men and squadrons the British have sent from Fort Worth to Europe, but it is allowed to announce that the specific powers of the War Department were reduced to three.

To date forty-seven deaths have occurred from accident at the three fields—two-thirds being British.

Gov. Edge Names Three to Supervise Jersey's Boats.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—W. E. Cohn of Elizabeth, George S. Crain of Orange and John S. Smith of Atlantic City were to-day appointed by Gov. Edge as the commission under which right-round boxing bouts, recently legalized by the State Legislature, are to be conducted.

On Saturday Gov. Edge will outline to the Commissioners the general policy to be pursued. Bouts supervised by the Commission must be conducted in such a way as to avoid any possible criticism of a statement from the Governor's office to-day said.

REPORT ANTI-LOAFER BILL.

Senate Committee Presents Robinson War Measure.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate War Committee to-day reported out the Robinson Anti-Loafing Bill, designed to force all able-bodied men between eighteen and fifty into useful occupations during the war. Sheriffs and other public officials are to seek out and report idlers. The State Industrial Commission is authorized to assign men to available jobs.

PARIS AIR RAID WARNING STARTS DEFENSIVE FIRE

Danger Reported Over After Hour and Ten Minutes—Eight Long Range Shelling Begun.

PARIS, April 2.—An air-raid warning was sounded at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Anti-aircraft guns began to fire immediately and a continuous curtain of fire was placed around the capital. At 4:25 it was announced that all danger was over.

The night was calm and the moon gleamed fitfully through the light and fleecy clouds, amidst which glided the twinkling lights of the French airplanes defending Paris.

The eighth long range bombardment of Paris began at 10:16 o'clock to-day when a projectile exploded in the region of the city.

Five persons were killed and nine wounded in yesterday's bombardment.

ALLIES ARE EXPECTING GREAT DRIVE IN ITALY

Rome Reports Army in Splendid Condition to Meet Any Attack of Enemy.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Advice from Rome indicate that the Italian command is expecting the Austrians to start an attack soon with two distinctive objectives, one being Brescia, to the west of Lake Garda, and the other to cut off the Italians on the lower Piave. The morale of the Italian forces is said to be excellent. The British and French contingents in Italy have greatly strengthened the line and are said to approximate in numbers the Italians captured by the Austro-Germans when they broke the Italian line and rolled down onto the Venetian Plains.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SEIZED AT BATUM BY GEORGIANS

Turks Fiercely Attacked as They Enter Three Districts of Caucasus.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 1 (Associated Press).—Fierce fighting has broken out in the districts of Batoum, Kars and Ardahan, in the Caucasus. The Armenians and Georgians have formed a large army for the defence of the territory against the Turks, who have begun military occupation of the three districts by virtue of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

The Georgians have seized most of the Russian warships in the harbor of Batoum and have taken them into the Black Sea. The entire population of Georgia has been mobilized to oppose the invaders.

FORMER KING'S AGENTS EXECUTED IN GREECE

Two Lieutenants, Landed by German Submarine, Planned Spy System.

ATHENS, Saturday, March 30.—Lieuts. Calamara and Hodoopoulos, who came to Greece recently on a German submarine as agents of former King Constantine, were condemned to death by a court martial and the sentence was carried out to-day. Their lawyer, M. Conoupiu, also received the death sentence.

The two officers, after receiving instructions at Zurich, Berlin and Vienna, came to Greece in an enemy submarine from Pola with a letter from former King Constantine and plans to arrange a system of espionage and to establish a naval base. Conoupiu was intermediary in the matter. A sister of Lieut. Calamara was sentenced to life imprisonment and a peasant was given fifteen years for harboring the lieutenants.

OVERMAN BILL PASSED.

Sponsor Insists Senate Consider It Continuously.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Administration leaders to-day started "the big push" on the Overman Empowering Bill in the Senate. Senator Overman, in charge of the measure, stated that he would insist the bill receive the continuous consideration of the Senate until it was disposed of.

Opponents of the measure were warning their forces, not to let the bill be put to limitations on the great powers of the President, and as was done in the case of the War Finance Corporation Bill, when the seventeen specific powers of the President requested were reduced to three.

Lieut. Jackson Killed by Fall of His Plane.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., April 2.—Second Lieut. Byron Jackson, Jr., of the American Aviation Service, was instantly killed at Chalk Field at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, when the machine in which he was flying crashed to earth, out of control, from a distance of 1,500 feet.

BOXING GOVERNORS NAMED.

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PERSHING REPORTS 25 NEW NAMES ON U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Total in American Expeditionary Forces Abroad Now Has Reached 2,346.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Gen. Pershing's latest casualty list contains twenty-five names, bringing the total in the American Expeditionary Forces abroad up to 2,346. Including the twenty-five just reported, the summary of the American casualties in Europe is as follows:

Killed in action	143
Killed or prisoner	150
Killed by accident	739
Died of disease	237
Lost at sea	60
Died of wounds	60
Civilians	7
All other causes	37
Total deaths	1,467
Wounded	816
Captured	41
Missing	41
Grand total	2,346

Gen. Pershing's latest list is as follows:

Killed in Action.	
WILLIAM RAPP.	
Died of Wounds.	
EDWARD FISHER.	
Died of Disease.	
PEARSON BOND.	
GEORGE FITZSIMMONS.	
TERRE E. STINCHCOMB.	
FRANCIS WELLES.	
Severely Wounded.	
EUGENE W. ELSTON.	
JOSEPH NOWAK.	
Slightly Wounded.	
First Lieut. GEORGE E. BOYD.	
Sergeant JOSEPH PETRUSIL.	
Corporal MILTON WILLARD.	
Wagoner FRANK LUCY.	
HOMER AYLER.	
HAROLD F. BUCHBINDER.	
HOWARD H. CRUM.	
MOSES FISCHER.	
FRANCIS J. GALVIN.	
ZED S. HONAKER.	
SAMUEL W. KOPP.	
CLIFFORD LEDFORD.	
LONNIE R. ROUSE.	
HARLEE C. SMITH.	
TROY A. TARTWATER.	
JOHN R. VARNASCH.	

GERMANS LAUNCHING NEW OFFENSIVE IN AIR

Richthofen, Their Greatest Aviator, Reappears at Head of Powerful Aerial Squadron.

LONDON, April 2.—The Germans are again disputing the mastery of the air, according to despatches from the French front to-day. Their greatest aviator, Richthofen, has reappeared and is commanding a powerful squadron of airplanes.

The British official statement on aerial operations says: "Twenty-four tons of projectiles were dropped Sunday night on railway stations at Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, St. Quentin and other points in the neighborhood of Bapaume and Chaulnes were also attacked with bombs and machine gun fire. All our machines returned safely."

FLUSHING, Holland, April 2.—An air raid on the Belgian coast continued for four hours Sunday night.

361 PLANES LOST IN MONTH.

London Issues Figures to Show Need of Rapid Building.

LONDON, March 29 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—How necessary the rapid building of airplanes is can be gathered from the official reports of losses on all battle fronts during February. These totalled 361, of which 283 fell on the western front, 85 in Italy, 4 in Palestine, 2 in Macedonia and 1 in Mesopotamia.

The Allies report 136,223 German and Austrian machines were brought to earth by British airmen while the German headquarters claim to have brought down 81 Allied machines on the various fronts. Losses for December on the western and Italian fronts alone were 336.

DIED.

BELL—March 30. ELIZABETH J. BELL, at the residence of her brother, Frank T. Bell, 412 Sheppard av., Brooklyn.

Funeral services Tuesday, 8 P. M. EMMEL—FERDINAND EMMEL.

Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 68th st., Thursday, 11 A. M.

JONES—Entered at rest on Easter morning. BEATRICE D. Jones, beloved wife of Louis G. Jones.

Funeral service on Wednesday morning at 9:30 from her late residence, 188 Lynch st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Attractive Offerings for Tuesday, April 2d

SPICED GEMS—A collection of Jelly Gum Dainties, presented in a beautiful box, 24c

SOUR BALLS—When you were a Kid you had these wonderful treat these are now a reality. 24c

LOFT—New York 34c

GREENSBORO CREAMED WAFFLES—A delicious candy,